Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 3, line 26 and ending at page 4, line 17 to read, as follows.

Referring to Figure 1, as the photosensitive drum 101 is rotated in the arrow p direction, the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 101 is uniformly charged to the negative polarity by the charging device 102 [[2]] to which voltage is being applied by a bias power source.

After being uniformly charged, the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 101 is exposed to a beam of laser light projected from the exposing device 103. [[3.]] As a result, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 101. This electrostatic latent image is developed into a visible image, that is, an image formed of toner (which hereinafter may be referred to as "toner image"), by the toner conveyed from the developer container 104 to the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 101, by the development roller 110 disposed in contact with the photosensitive drum 101.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 19 and ending at page 14, line 1 to read, as follows.

Figure 4(a) is a graph showing the changes in the value of $\int P$ which occurred as the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller 11 was changed while the radius R1 of the development roller 10 was kept unchanged (abscissa represents the radius R2 of developer stripping-coating roller 11, and ordinate ~~ordinates~~ represents the value of $\int P$). A

point Q in the graph is where the value of the radius R1 of the development roller 10 coincides with that of the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller 11 (R1 = R2).

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 10 and ending at page 17, line 1 to read, as follows.

(1) As the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller 11 is increased without changing the radius R1 of the development roller 10, the maximum value Pmax of the stress P reduces to a value P'max as shown in Figure 6, which shows the distribution of the stress P, reducing thereby the integral $\int P$ of the stress P. In this case, it is reasonable to speculate that the interval L in the graph, corresponding to the width of the contact area L, in which the stress P is integrated, widens, because the increase in the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller 11 increases the width of the contact area, that is, the dimension of the contact area in terms of the circumferential direction of the development roller 10. In reality, however, the increase in the width of the contact area is not much; on the contrary, the contact area sometimes reduces in width. The reason therefor will be described next with reference to Figures 8 - 10.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 23, line 1 and ending at page 23, line 21 to read, as follows.

In other words, combining a developer stripping-coating roller with a development roller smaller in radius (R1) than the developer stripping-coating roller is effective to reduce the integral $\int P$ of the stress P. As will be evident from the above explanation, the toner deterioration which occurs in the contact area L between a development roller and a

developer stripping-coating roller can be reduced by reducing the total amount of the frictional force, that is, $\int P$, [[$\int P\propto$]] to which a toner particle is subjected in the contact area, and the total amount of the frictional force can be reduced by controlling the width of the contact area L, and the amount (maximum value Pmax) of the stress P, which can be controlled by controlling the relationship between the radius R1 of the development roller and the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller. In other words, the toner deterioration can be reduced by optimizing the relationship between the radius R1 of the development roller and the radius R2 of the developer stripping-coating roller.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 37, line 18 and ending at page 38, line 2 to read, as follows.

In order to change the radius of curvature of the development roller 10, the radius of the development roller 10 was varied by adjusting the thickness of the elastic layer formed on the peripheral surface of the metallic core with a diameter of 6 mm (material for elastic layer was the same as described above; solid butadiene rubber was used). Further, the peripheral surface of the elastic layer of the development roller 10 was coated with a thin film (which in this embodiment was 30 μm thick urethane film as described before) to give toner an electric charge.